

Edmonton Bulletin.

Vol. II.

EDMONTON, N.W.T., SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1882.

No. 19.

TELEGRAPHIC.

WINNIPEG, March 3rd, 1882.

Queen Victoria was shot at last night in London.

The Knappen House, Winnipeg, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning.

Estimated Dominion Government surplus \$4,460,000. Required next year \$28,750,000.

Supplementary estimates: Supplies for Indians of the North West \$327,139; Mounted Police additions \$30,000; land guides \$2,600.

[As the line was down on Friday between Selkirk and Winnipeg the balance of our Eastern despatches arrived too late for insertion.]

BATTLEFORD, March 3rd, 1882.

W. J. Scott, who is reported going into stock raising, has returned from his visit to Prince Albert.

Robert Young left here on 24th ult. on a business trip as well as visit to his home in Ontario.

Hayter Reed, Indian agent, returned home last night from the west, having paid his western limit a visit. Indians are becoming very unsatisfied, they not being allowed to sell their surplus grain as they like.

Flour still continues to arrive in large quantities from Prince Albert and is of a first-class quality.

The editor of the *Herald* is expected to pass Humboldt daily with one and a half miles of C. P. R. track which he has undertaken to deliver in Battleford at cost.

Business and building brisk and good prospects of an early spring.

Weather very mild and snow nearly gone, expect spring daily.

FT. Pelly, 3rd March, 1882.

The Key's band of Indians are about moving their reserve from Swan River to the junction of the White Sand and Assiniboine rivers.

Squaws are getting hostile around here. One of them attacked a young man the other day with a bannock and damaged his phiz.

Lawrence Herchner, Indian agent, is expected at the agency farm every day.

Chief Cote can't see why cabbage ain't sold by the bushel, same as other things. He charges a dollar a bushel and gives good measure.

Weather unusually good with south wind. Snow disappearing. During past week the mercury was up to 40 one day. Getting cooler again.

VICTORIA.

The H. B. Co. grist mill has shut down for the remainder of the season, owing to the ice which formed on the water wheel.

The heaviest snow storm of the season occurred on the 14th—about eight inches. The snow is now about two feet deep, and traveling is very hard.

Mr. E. McGillivray had a valuable mare killed by wolves last week—the second case of the kind during the season. Some of the wolves were afterwards poisoned.

It is rumored that a post office is to be established here. This would also be an accommodation to the White Fish Lake, Saddle Lake and Lac La Biche settlers.

The mission school has an attendance of twenty-five to thirty. The average attendance for January was twenty-five.

Whooping cough is very bad.

Hay is getting scarce. A great deal has been destroyed by passing freighters.

The supply of fish at Lac La Biche and White Fish Lake is exhausted for this season and the Indians are hungry. The White Fish Lakers have killed and eaten all the cattlet he Government allowed them, except the work oxen and they will kill them if relief is not granted by the agency.

Mr. W. C. McCord has commenced his duties as sub-Indian agent here.

Considerable preparations are being made for building next summer.

LOCAL.

DANCE at Colia Fraser's Friday night.

The census man is hard at work at this settlement.

CONSIDERABLE sickness among the Indians at Lac La Biche.

MR. LUCAS is back from surveying the coal limit up the river.

ENQUIRIES are being made for hay for use in the spring work.

DAN NOYES has sold his farm on the Big Lake road to Mr. J. G. Dawes.

A LARGE frame addition is being put to the H. B. Co. Chief Factor's house.

MAIL arrived about eight o'clock Friday evening. Leaves Sunday evening.

The Little Hunter, one of the Victoria chiefs, died on Thursday of last week.

BRAN is scarce at \$1.50 per hundred, and good wheat shorts is worth five cents a pound.

DR. MUNRO left Brandon on Tuesday night last and may be expected here three weeks from to-day.

MESSRS. Hardisty and Wood of the H. B. Co. arrived from Lac La Biche on Wednesday night last.

MR. J. A. MACRAE has a small party out exploring for coal above the White Mud, sixty miles up the river.

LAST Saturday, at Ft. Saskatchewan, the examination in the liquor stealing case was adjourned until to-day.

REV. J. A. McLAUGHLIN, of Victoria, arrived here on Saturday afternoon last, and held morning and evening service in the Methodist church on Sunday. He left again on Monday.

A PLAN of the front part of the Fraser property is being drawn showing the lots sold, which, with a description of each will be attached to the transfer from Fraser to McDougall.

MESSRS. Hardisty and Wood brought excellent specimens of oats and tobacco with them from Lac La Biche. The tobacco was grown and manufactured there last season at the Catholic mission.

HUMBERSTONE and ROBERTSON have taken about 50 tons of coal out of the seam on the south side of the river opposite the Edmonton mill for use in the furnace. They ran the drift in seventy feet without any timbers.

THE rates on telegrams between here and Winnipeg have been reduced by one half. Ten words now cost \$1.00 and each additional word seven cents. It costs the same now to send a message to Toronto as it formerly did to Winnipeg.

AN Indian woman died recently at the tents on the south side of the river opposite the fort. The relatives applied to the agent for a coffin. He lent them a hammer and gave them some nails, but instead of using them, they laid the body on the ground in the woods near the telegraph line and covering it with a few sticks and leaves left it.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Thursday evening, 2nd March, 1882. Reported for the BULLETIN by Mr. Geo. Slack Wood, observer at Edmonton.

	Max.	Min.
Friday,	37	3
Saturday,	37	-2
Sunday,	38	3
Monday,	41	14
Tuesday,	40	11
Wednesday,	31	6
Thursday,	37	10

Mean weather for the week, clear to fair, calm morning and evening, breezy midday. Highest wind during week occurred Wednesday, 1st inst., noon observation recording eight miles per hour.

The mark minus (-) signifies below zero. Barometer rising.

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MCLEOD.

The southern Indian agency has been split up. Capt. Deany, late of the Mounted Police, is appointed agent for the Blackfoot proper, Surtees and Stoney, with headquarters at Calgary. Mr. Norman McLeod retaining control of the Bloods and Piegan, with headquarters at McLeod.

Capt. J. French is stationed at Ft. McLeod.

The liquor traffic in the district has been pretty thoroughly stamped out by the vigorous action of Major Crozier, for which he has received the thanks of the Department.

The impression is that the police force will be raised to 600 men next spring.

The force at Calgary amounts to 20 men, Capt. Dickens in command.

There is as much horse stealing by U. S. Indians on the Canadian side as by Canadian Indians on the U. S. side, and no claim for damages on the part of the Montana ranchers would do good for an instant.

Running Crane, a Blood Indian in the service of the Government, hunted up and returned 35 of the band of horses stolen from Harris, on the Yellowstone, last summer. He went to Cypress for some of them.

A cache of 35 gallons of whisky was discovered lately in the Belly River Valley, near Stand Off, by a policeman while hunting a jack rabbit.

T. Lynch, of Emerson & Lynch, has gone south to drive in stock for Stinson next summer.

It is expected that there will be 80,000 head of cattle brought in this year.

It is said that I. G. Baker & Co. are making \$80,000 out of the Indian Department and Mounted Police beef contracts this year, at seven and three-quarter cents a pound. The Cochran Co. have the sub-contract for the stoney at Morleyville and the Surtees at Fish Creek.

A new coal seam has been opened at the mouth of Grand Valley Creek, ten miles above the Cochran Co. headquarters on the Bow River. The coal is excellent.

Capt. Bryant, of the Truro, N.S., Coal Co., spent the summer in prospecting all the coal seams in the neighborhood of McLeod with a view to shipping coal to the crossing of the railway by flatboat. He expected to procure the necessary timber at the lakes at the head of the Kootenay River, which enters the Belly at Stand Off. He tried to buy the Whoop Up coal mine, but would not give the price asked. It is not known what action the company he represents will take. His opinion was that the seams nearest the Mountains contained the best coal.

Nick Sherrin, who owns the Whoop Up seam, and supplies Ft. McLeod, sells the coal at the pit mouth at \$4 per ton. The price at McLeod, 35 miles off, is \$15 per ton. He ships it to Benton, 200 miles, by return freighters, and it sells there at \$25 per ton, being preferred to any coal mined in Montana.

The Government water power saw mill on Mill Creek is reported sold to J. McLaren, of Grand River, Ont. A fifty mile timber limit accompanies it. The mill contains both sawing and grinding machinery, but the latter has never been used. The power is excellent, there being a ten-foot head.

The timber supply of the country is limited, there being sufficient for present use in the mountain gorges, but the trees are small. The best timber is on the head of the Kootenay lakes.

Major Walker will bring in a saw mill next summer, which will be placed at Calgary. The necessary logs, 100,000 feet, are being got out on the Elbow River, which comes into the Bow at Calgary, by H. Powers and G. Menclaus, who went from here last fall.

Eight dollars' worth of coarse gold was found in the stomach of a cow killed at Pincher Creek last summer. Lots of prospecting took place in consequence, but there were no finds. There are two theories in regard to the find. One is that the cow licked up the gold while licking at an alkali spot of ground. The other is that years ago miners who came across the Mountains had been murdered by Indians in the neighborhood, and that the cow had picked up the leather wallet of one of them containing the gold.

A trail has been cut by the British Columbia Government through the Crow's Nest Pass, on the middle fork of the Old Man's

River, which was finished last year. This, with the bridging of the Kootenay River, brings McLeod within 150 miles of the Kootenay mines. Trail wagons can go the summer, within 70 miles of the mines, by this pass.

Owing to the washing away of the island on which Ft. McLeod is built it is expected that the Government buildings will be removed next summer. Some think to a point a few miles further up Willow Creek, some to Pincher Creek and some to Whoop Up.

A paper is to be started at McLeod, as soon as plant can be secured, to be called the Rocky Mountain Echo. Two ex-policemen will be the proprietors. It has been heavily bonused by the citizens.

There have been no buffalo near McLeod this season. What few there are on this side of the line are in the vicinity of Cypress, Wood Mountain and Red Deer Forks.

Prices of farm produce and groceries are as follows: Oats and barley, 8cts. per pound; wheat, 10cts.; potatoes, 6cts.; turnips, 3cts.; butter, 75cts.; beef, 10cts.; hay, \$19 to \$15 per ton; horses not very plentiful; stock cattle, \$30 per head; sugar, 50cts.; tea, \$1; bacon, 40cts.; blankets, and many other lines of staple goods, none.

There seems to be a good business opening both at McLeod and Calgary, as there is at present a very short supply of goods, and there is practically no competition, I. G. Baker & Co. doing the whole trade at these points.

Shaw's C.P.R. party is now at Calgary, having explored a line from Moose Jawbone Creek to near Calgary. The line crosses Bow River about thirty miles above the mouth of the Red Deer. The attempt to get a line at the Forks was a failure, owing to the difficulty of getting out of the Red Deer Valley. Seven Persons' Creek, below the mouth of which the line will cross, rises on the north side of the Cypress Hills and flows north into Bow River. It is not known whether the line will come to Calgary or not, but the probabilities are that it will, as the Government have reserved a large piece of land there. The reserve was made some years ago and it was renewed again this winter.

The agricultural population is small, but is increasing. The principal farmers are Wachter, near the junction of the Kootenay and Belly Rivers, McFarlane, on the Old Man, below McLeod, Glen, at Fish Creek, Livingstone, on the Elbow River, and the Pincher Creek, High River and Bow River settlers.

The crops on the Indian supply farm and Mounted Police farm on Pincher Creek were very fair last season, but while they were in the shock a snow-fall of fifteen inches took place which stopped the geese on their way south. Immense numbers of them gathered in the fields on those farms and almost totally destroyed what grain there was. Some parties loaded a wagon with geese in an afternoon.

Mountain trout are plentiful in all the streams, and salmon trout in the mountain lakes. The salmon trout run from ten to fifty pounds in weight, and one killed lately had three whitefish in him.

The principal settlements are Kootenay lake, Kootenay river, Belly river, Ft. McLeod, Pincher creek, Mill creek, South, Middle and North Fork of Old Man's river, Blackfoot Crossing of Bow river, Fish creek, Elbow river, Calgary, Big Hill, Morleyville, Ghost river.

KAMLOOPS is to be the centre of the railway system of British Columbia.

TENDERS are asked by the Government for the construction of an iron and steel bridge across the Fraser river on the line of the C. P. R.

A NEW map of the North-West has been issued by the Dominion Government, showing the Pacific Railway route and lands. The land regulations of May last are printed on it instead of those in force at present.

DONALD DINNIE, the champion sledge thrower of Scotland, has challenged R. R. McLennan, or any Canadian he can produce, to an athletic contest, to take place in Scotland. He alleges that the climate of Canada is such as to preclude an old countryman from doing as great feats there as at home. The rule does not appear to work both ways, however, if Hanlan or the Paris crew are taken as examples.

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THE HOUSE MOVING.

Warrants having been got out by Mr. J. M. Bannerman for the arrest of several parties concerned in the moving and wreckage of his shanty last week, the preliminary examination was held on Thursday last before Capt. Gagnon, J. P. Court was held in the school house. At about 2 o'clock in the afternoon all parties concerned assembled at the building, and F. Oliver was placed under arrest.

The charge against the prisoner was that he assisted aided and abetted in the moving and destroying of the house, and incited others to do likewise.

J. M. Bannerman was the first witness called. He testified that on the 21st of February Oliver came to where his building was in course of erection, in company with other people, who had assembled for the purpose of removing and destroying his building; that he had assisted in the removal by using his bodily strength; that he had said he knew he was liable to the law, but that the house had to come down. He (Bannerman) had forbidden the crowd to move the building, and had asked for half an hour in which to go to the Fort, which was refused.

Cross-examined by prisoner—You spoke to me when you said the house had to come down; suppose that your saying that incited others; define to say whether you were addressing any one but me or not; was not incited to pull the house down by what you said; did not see anyone incited to greater effort by what you said; saw you living at the house; swear that the lifting of the house destroyed it to a certain extent; was not allowed time to examine to what extent; no one hindered me from examining the house; it left so quick I could not; you came a little in advance of the rest; I said "I forbid you to remove this building;" said so loud enough for you to hear unless you are very deaf; I do not own the land on which the building stood, have only a squatter's right; did not know that the land was claimed by any other person or persons; knew that there was a body of people claimed the land, but before I took possession I was informed that they would not get the grant; was not aware that Mr. M. McCauley occupied the land; refuse to state from whom I got my information regarding the title to the place.

Examined by the Court—The building was worth \$125.

D. M. Wilson testified that he was working at the building, heard Oliver speak to Bannerman; saw his hands on the building; believe that he was one of the party who moved the house.

Cross-examined—Thought that the lifting of the house wrecked it to some extent; saw an axe used; did not see who used it; did not see you come to the house in company with others.

G. Blake testified that he thought he saw prisoner help to remove the building, but could not swear to it; saw him assisting to shove; did not hear him speak to Bannerman; did not hear him say anything; there was so much shouting he could not distinguish consider that prisoner was one of a riotous mob who came to move the building.

Cross-examined by prisoner—I was one of the parties with whom you came part of the way; you were at the building a little ahead of the rest; did not see you incite any one to move the building; never heard Mr. Bannerman use any expressions to the effect that he was pleased at the wreckage; do not admit that I went to the building along with a riotous mob; went as a simple spectator of the doings of the vigilance committee; think that their object is to pull down and destroy houses against the express wish of the owner; did not hear Bannerman forbid them to remove the building.

F. J. Burton—Followed prisoner across the field to the building; did not see him touch the building; heard Bannerman ask that the building be left standing half an hour while he went to the Fort; heard prisoner say to Bannerman, "We will put the house on your lot, as we do not wish to destroy any more property than is necessary," Bannerman forbid him to do so; did not hear prisoner incite anyone to remove the building; did not hear any particular noise or disturbance.

M. McKinnon saw prisoner at building; did not see him assist in any way; did not hear

him incite anyone to move the building.

D. S. McKay—heard prisoner say to Bannerman that he was perfectly aware of what the law was on the matter, that they were leaving themselves liable, but that the building must come down.

Ad. McPherson was called, but was not present.

Mr. Bannerman asked the magistrate if he thought sufficient evidence had been adduced. The magistrate answered that he could not advise him in the matter.

The prisoner was then committed for trial at the sitting of the Saskatchewan district court to be held at Edmonton on the 15th of June next, bail being fixed at \$400, Messrs. G. S. Wood and T. Anderson being the bailsmen. Mr. Bannerman objected to the bailsmen as not being property holders, and asked that they should be obliged to deposit the money. The magistrate said that there were no holders of real property in the North-West except the H.B.Co., and that he was perfectly satisfied of the sufficiency of the bail. Bannerman said he had no doubt the prisoner would appear but he wished to see more satisfactory bailsmen. The magistrate said he would enter any objection he might have to make. That settled it, the court then adjourned until seven o'clock in the evening, when

Mr. M. McCauley was placed under arrest. Mr. T. Anderson acted as counsel in his behalf.

Mr. Bannerman said that he saw Mr. McCauley there, and that his team was used to haul away the building.

F. J. Burton corroborated Bannerman's evidence. He objected to answering some of Mr. Anderson's questions, asking if he was to be "badgered in this manner."

G. Blake gave evidence similar to what he had given in the former case. Mr. Bannerman whispered several times to the witness while he was giving his evidence until Mr. Anderson objected.

Mr. McKinnon and D. S. McKay had seen prisoner there.

J. G. Dawes saw prisoner coming to the building with a chain over his shoulder, saw him helping to fit the sleighs under the house.

The prisoner was then committed for trial bail being fixed at \$400, D. Ross and H. Belcher bailsmen.

D. R. Fraser opened the ball on Wednesday morning at ten o'clock. Bannerman had seen him at the building. D. Wilson testified to the cost of the building, all told it amounted to \$61.71, had heard McCauley forbid Bannerman to erect the building as he claimed the right to the place, knew that McCauley was occupying the mission house. Blake, McKinnon and Burton did not see Fraser do anything. McKay thought he heard him giving directions about the chain but could not swear; went there for the purpose of being able to give evidence in case of a trial. Committed, bail \$400: A. D. Patton and C. Fraser.

Bannerman asked that Fraser be bound over to keep the peace. The magistrate said he would attend to the matter as soon as the case was over.

Jas. McDonald came next. Bannerman, Burton, Blake and McKay had not seen him say or do anything, McKinnon had seen him with his hands on the building. Mr. J. Brown had not seen him do anything. Mr. Galbraith was called, but did not appear. Complaint was made that he had been intimidated. The magistrate guaranteed him the protection of the court. He was not called as his evidence was not important. As so little evidence had been adduced the magistrate reserved his decision until Thursday afternoon, the prisoner being released until then on his own recognizance.

J. Lake faced the music. Had been seen working at the building. Committed, J. Rowland and J. Gibbons bailsmen.

A. W. Kippen came next on the boards. Evidence similar to that against McDonald. In cross-examining Blake, the prisoner asked him if he had a doctor's certificate to show that he was simple, alluding to the assertion made by the witness previously that he was a "simple spectator;" witness claimed the protection of the court. Decision deferred until Thursday afternoon.

G. Gagnon toed the scratch. Charge withdrawn.

This ended Wednesday's proceedings.

On Thursday forenoon L. Garneau and W. Henderson were run through the mill, J. Ashen and J. Macdonald going bail for Garneau, and K. A. McLeod and J. G. Dawes for Henderson.

Jas. McDonald and A. W. Kippen were discharged for want of sufficient evidence. This closed the case.

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As one-half of the term for which the BULLETIN is published having expired, it will be given for the balance of the term for \$1.00.

OLIVER & DUNLOP,
Proprietors.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, MARCH 4, 1882.

THE CHURCH PROPERTY.

Since the attempt last week to jump the Methodist mission claim here, and the summary removal of the building which was being erected on it, the case has been discussed in all its bearings, the two principal points being the ownership of the whole property and the rights and wrongs of the erectors and removers of the shanty.

It appears that in '71, eleven years ago, the Rev. George McDougall established a Methodist mission at this place, and at the same time was the moving spirit in starting the settlement on which the village of Edmonton is now situated. The church property was nearly, if not quite, the first claim staked, and as the land was plentiful 200 yards frontage was accorded to it, and a similar amount to the parsonage. A church costing about \$3,000 and a parsonage costing perhaps \$1,600 were at once erected on the two claims, the wherewithal being furnished partly by the Methodist missionary society, partly by the people in the neighborhood, and partly in labor by Mr. Macdougall and his family. Both buildings are of a substantial character and are a credit to this place, or would be to a much larger one, even now. The front part of both claims were fenced in—that of the church as a graveyard and of the mission house as a garden. From the time of the erection of the mission house up to the summer of '80, a resident missionary was kept here by the society, who occupied the house, cultivated the garden and held service in the church. In the summer of '80 the resident missionary left and a mission school teacher occupied the premises, doing the double duty of minister and teacher up to the spring of '81, when he was removed to make room for a resident minister. The minister, however, did not arrive, and Mr. Hardisty, who is one of the trustees of the church, rented the mission house to Mr. M. McCauley, in consideration of his repairing the fences and taking care of the property until a missionary should be appointed. Religious services were held in the church as occasion offered, and a Sabbath school was kept up regularly. All this time the little graveyard around the church was receiving occupants. Last summer Mr. McCauley and some of the neighbors fenced in a considerable portion of both the church and mission house claims for use as a pasture, and until last week no attempt had been made by any one except Mr. D. Ross to dispute the claim of the church to the property.

That the missionary society has a just claim on the land no one can deny—that is if extensive improvements for a good object and long and undisputed possession count for anything; and that they, in common with the rest of the settlers here, have not yet received

the title can make no difference in regard to the fact of their present possession. Of course the society, not being a corporate body, cannot receive the title, but it is well known that when the land is to be allotted any certain person or persons may be incorporated to hold it for the society. That no such action has been taken is due doubtless to the fact that there has been no prospect up to the present of an allotment being made, and besides the society never supposed that any man or set of men existed who would try to steal a church or wish to sell a graveyard off in town lots.

Mr. Ross' right to the land lies in the fact that he has, for a number of years, occupied the front part of the claim on which the church stands, and if he is to receive anything like 160 or 320 acres it must be taken from that claim. On the other hand, the church was the first occupant. Mr. Ross only occupies the claim from the high bank in front of the church to the end of the point, having the H. B. Co. line on one side and the river on the greater part of the other, while the missionary society claim from the top of the hill back as far as the law will allow. Neither party has ever attempted to take possession of land occupied by the other, only making a verbal claim to it.

The plea offered by the jumpers is merely that the church had not received a title to the land, therefore it was open for homesteading. As a matter of fact no land in this part of the North-West is open for homesteading, nor can it possibly be until it is surveyed, and even when the surveys are made there is no likelihood, judging from the procedure in Manitoba, of the river claims being opened for homesteading. In the rest of Canada undisputed occupation and possession of land for ten years gives the possessor the title. Surely in this case the undisputed possession and uninterrupted occupation by the missionary society for eleven years should give them the title when the time comes.

At any rate, in this country in the absence of any titles to land, unless all are to be treated as trespassers, in order that the principles of common law may be carried out it is necessary to assume that undisputed occupancy amounts to possession. Any principle other than this must of necessity lead to anarchy. On no other grounds can the rights of an honest man against a thief be made good.

In regard to the actual moving of the shanty we have to say that the land was in the occupancy of the missionary society, that the shanty was put on the claim against the express order of the person in charge of it, and that he had a legal right to move it off in any way and at any time that he might think fit, it making no difference whether it was moved off all at once or a board at a time. If this view is not correct, if the present law will protect one man in appropriating that which is already in the possession of another, whether it be land or moveables, let the fact be known at once, and let shot gun law prevail.

THE last Saskatchewan Herald has an advertisement giving notice that certain parties, whose names and descriptions are published, have deserted their employment on Dominion lands surveys, and that warrants have been issued for their apprehension. It also announces that any person harboring, concealing or keeping in his service any of the men named, will be prosecuted according to law, and is signed by W. F. King, inspector of surveys. We do not know what the law is according to which they are to be prosecuted, nor can we guess what horrible fate is in store for those who have been guilty of the heinous crime with which these men are charged,

but we do know that the advertisement savors too much of old times in the Sunny South to be palatable to people in this high northern latitude. If there is a law making description of employment a criminal offence it might as well be struck out of the statute book at once, for it can, in the nature of things, only remain a dead letter. It might do well enough on the meridian of Greenwich, but it ain't worth a cent on the 111th west.

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